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PREVALENCE AND PREDICTORS OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE IN BEHCET'S DISEASE

Poster Contributions
Hall C
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Background: Behcet's disease (BD) is a multisystem vasculitis of unknown etiology, characterized by recurrent urogenital ulceration, cutaneous eruptions, uveitis, arthritis and vasculitis. Less commonly, coronary arteries are involved, with potential serious consequences. We aimed to determine the prevalence and predictors of coronary artery disease (CAD) in patients with BD.

Methods: All adult patients diagnosed with BD from the National Inpatient Sample database using International Classification of Diseases 9th revision (ICD 9 code 136.1) during 2009-2010 were included in the analysis. We analyzed the demographics, traditional risk factors, prevalence and predictors of CAD in patients with BD using ICD 9 codes.

Results: The prevalence of BD among adults was 0.006% (n = 2,540) of all in-hospital admissions in United States. The mean age was 43.9 years with women (45 years) being older than men (40 years) ($p<0.001$). Traditional risk factors prevalent in our study were hypertension (35%), hyperlipidemia (17.4%), diabetes mellitus (13.8%), smoking (13.1%), obesity (7.2%) and alcohol (3.9%). The prevalence of CAD was 12.1%. In unadjusted analysis, age (OR=1.05, $p<0.001$), diabetes (OR=2.05, $p=0.03$), hypertension (OR=3.83, $p<0.001$) and hyperlipidemia (OR=3.60, $p<0.001$) were found to be predictors of CAD; however, only hypertension (OR=2.20, $p=0.03$) and hyperlipidemia (OR=2.34, $p=0.02$) predicted CAD in the multimodel regression analysis.

Conclusions: In patients with BD, traditional risk factors associated with CAD were similar to what is expected in the overall population. However, the young age of patients with CAD in this population suggests an accelerated course of atherosclerosis in BD.